# I727LEEC 1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK 2 3 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 4 15 Cr. 854 (SHS) V. 5 JEAN BAPTISTE LEESAGE, 6 Defendant. ----x 7 New York, N.Y. 8 June 2, 2018 12:00 p.m. 9 Before: 10 11 HON. SIDNEY H. STEIN District Judge 12 13 APPEARANCES GEOFFREY S. BERMAN 14 United States Attorney for the 15 Southern District of New York BY: MAURENE COMEY 16 Assistant United States Attorney 17 MATTHEW MYERS Attorney for Defendant 18 19 20 21 22 23

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MR. MYERS:

(Case called) 1 2 (In open court) 3 Good morning, your Honor. Maurene Comey MS. COMEY: 4 for the government. 5 THE COURT: Good morning. 6 Matthew Myers for Leesage Jean Baptiste. MR. MYERS: 7 THE COURT: The government and defense should get together on what this man's first name is and last name is. I 8 9 think part of -- and then I will change the caption once you 10 agree upon it. I think part of the problem may be that -- and 11 this may be true in Haiti -- when you say your name, you do it last name first, first name last. I don't know. I understand 12 13 the defense's position is that his last name is Jean Baptiste. 14 Normally, that would be a first name. But if the parties can 15 agree on whatever it is, I will change the caption. It's a little silly, it's not a big silly, but it's a little silly for 16 17 the government to be referring to him one way and the defense 18 referring to him another way. 19 All right. This is an application for release on 20 That is, it's an appeal from the determination of the 21 magistrate judge. Is that correct, sir? 22 MR. MYERS: That is correct. 23 THE COURT: OK. Tell me whatever you want to tell me.

Judge.

by the government; all there is is just allegations. Is that it?

MR. MYERS: That's part of it. I won't be too repetitive, but I do want to give a five minute summary.

THE COURT: Of course.

MR. MYERS: As said in the prior bail application, my client is 36 years old now. It doesn't make it dispositive that he can't deal with younger kids in 2009. I know the allegation by the government is that he was some sort of leader. And, as I stated previously and included in my application, most of the other codefendants who were involved, who were on for trial in several months from now, would have all been teenagers, 16, 17, 18, 18, 17, 15 years old. It can happen that an older person has younger kids working for him — I'm not that naive to think that doesn't happen — but there is really no other indication in the case that he has connections with all of those people in 2009.

I understand they have a cooperator, and I think we know who she is, but if you look at the discovery — and I know you haven't — but this Beach Avenue crew, they are individuals who are all over social media. My client is nowhere to be found on social media. He has no connection with any of these people from 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012. There is no photos, there is no text, there is no calls between any of these people. They have one female coming in and saying, well, he used to

deal drugs with me.

So, it's a strange case in federal court when you say, well, all the other codefendants are engaged in a lot of social media and you see them all over social media, but there is one video, a YouTube video with my client's arm around one of the codefendants, so therefore he must be associated with a racketeering conspiracy.

There is no physical evidence in the case, other than what I think we're going to have to contest at a suppression hearing. There is two dismissed cases from state court.

THE COURT: This is a presumption case, right? So you're facing a rebuttable presumption.

MR. MYERS: Correct.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. MYERS: So, somebody gets arrested, they issue a search warrant in 2017. When the case happens, they go in your house, there is no physical evidence. There is no physical evidence in your car. You don't have drugs on you. You don't have guns. You don't have scales. You have no physical evidence whatsoever against defendant, but you do have in 2016 pulled over with his wife and then the case was dismissed. You do have him outside an apartment door where they're executing a search warrant, all of a sudden there is physical evidence on him but, no, the case is dismissed in the Bronx again.

THE COURT: Wait. My notes indicate that he in fact

has five prior convictions. Is that right? You're telling me about cases that have been dismissed, but it looks like there are at least five cases that -- I don't know whether it's by plea or trial -- but convictions for which he has done 18 months, 45 days, 60 days.

MR. MYERS: Correct. The three main cases: 2004 he did a year; and he did two to six, and then 18 months. Two of those were grouped together, and then in 2010 he did 18 months. And those are cases seven years before he got arrested on this matter. They're claiming that as part of those cases that's when he was dealing with people in the street involved in this case. They are all historical cases; they are not cases from the last five years where he dealt with the codefendants.

And in fact I think there will be almost no evidence that he dealt with the codefendants in this case as part of a RICO conspiracy other than this one cooperating witness they have.

THE COURT: Obviously, I want to hear about that from the government.

MR. MYERS: And of course he was incarcerated on those 18 months. From 2009 he copped a case, and then in 2010 and 2011, for the 18 months he was locked up, and that's when they say the conspiracy started, right there. 18 months, at the very beginning of the conspiracy, would have had to have been operating from jail to participate in it. It just doesn't make

any sense.

THE COURT: It would not be the first conspiracy to operate from jail, but go ahead.

MR. MYERS: True. But they of course would need to bring forth jail calls, notes, evidence that he was operating from jail; and they have none of that. They have no calls. They have no wiretaps in this case. They have no text messages. They have no social media to say that he was engaged in a RICO conspiracy.

THE COURT: You're focusing me just on what I thought was indeed the main point of your brief, that there's no evidence.

MR. MYERS: OK. I just need to emphasize it, Judge.

THE COURT: I didn't mean that negatively. I just wanted to make sure we were on the same wave length.

MR. MYERS: He worked in a union in 2000 just when he got out of jail. He was an Uber driver in 2015, 2016. We were a little built short notice, but the last bail application I made he had his mother and two children here, his mother and father, and I put at the end of the application that of course he had lived pretty much in the same neighborhood for 26 years.

I think the main thrust -- and I will summarize and finish here -- is that when we're talking about -- I understand it's a rebuttable presumption, but it is a presumption case, so you're talking about a high threshold, but you're also talking

about no set of conditions. It almost seems impossible that if his father is willing to come in and put up the house for 300,000 -- which is paid for, there is no attachments or liens or any kind of mortgage on that -- and \$150,000 worth of signatures, three financially responsible people, intensive pretrial supervision, travel restrictions, surrender of documents -- he only left the country one time on a cruise -- curfew and ankle monitoring, or just flat-out home confinement, it seems those onerous conditions would pretty much incarcerate him at his house with his wife and two children.

I note in the last application the government likes to say, well, anything could happen from somebody's apartment.

They could deal drugs from the apartment, they could do whatever it is; just use your most pejorative wild imagination that things can be done when you're on home confinement —

THE COURT: One of the notes hear says that he lives apart from his wife and children. Is that true? In other words, you're saying he would be living with his wife and children.

MR. MYERS: Yeah.

THE COURT: Is this note correct? One of my notes states "Lives apart from wife." So I don't know where you would be having him stay. It may be an incorrect note.

MR. MYERS: 2391 Hoffman street. He lives with his wife and two children. I don't know why that was noted by the

previous --

THE COURT: It may be incorrect on my part.

MR. MYERS: So, I ask that I think those conditions would be so onerous. Of course he could help me prepare for trial also, from a selfish perspective, and he would pretty much be incarcerated in his own house with his wife and two kids, and I think that would overcome it.

THE COURT: Thank you. I appreciate it.

Government, the defense has put it succinctly on page 5 of document 212: "The weakness of the government's case is magnified by the fact that this is a multi-year, multi-agency investigation and there is absolutely nothing tangible attaching or connecting Mr. Baptiste to any criminal conduct. No bank records, no audio recordings, no surveillance videos, no ledgers, no narcotics, no firearms and no admissions."

Speak to me.

MS. COMEY: Certainly, your Honor. Let me just begin by saying overall that I believe the government's case as we have proffered it in the prior bail application was somewhat misrepresented just now by defense counsel.

As I said repeatedly before Judge Parker, the government expects to call at least six cooperating witnesses at trial in this matter -- six at least -- who will point out this defendant and say that they either personally purchased crack cocaine from him on Beach Avenue or witnessed him selling

crack cocaine on Beach Avenue.

Multiple witnesses will testify that during the time period of this conspiracy during 2009 and 2016 the defendant directed them to go to other members of the Beach Avenue crew to obtain crack cocaine and introduced them to other members of the Beach Avenue crew.

Additionally, at least one of those six cooperating witnesses we anticipate will testify that early on, around 2008 or 2009, this cooperating witness was a leader of a neighboring drug crew who went to a meeting of drug crew --

THE COURT: Wait just a moment. You're talking now about the cooperator, not about this defendant.

MS. COMEY: Yes, your Honor, just to provide context for what I expect this cooperator's testimony will be.

I expect, stepping back, that the evidence at trial will show through evidence -- including multiple cooperating witnesses as well as social media evidence, corroborated by seizures by law enforcement during the course of the conspiracy -- that the Beach Avenue crew that's charged in this indictment operated in and around Beach Avenue in the Bronx. They controlled crack cocaine sales there, and they protected their territory with guns.

There were other crews in neighboring areas in the same general neighborhood in the 43rd Precinct of the Bronx.

One of our cooperating witnesses -- who we expect to testify at

this trial -- was a leading member of one of those neighboring crews, and I expect he will testify that in around 2008 or 2009 he attended a meeting, a meeting of the leaders of different members of these crews. And the leader representing Beach was this defendant, who went to meet with other leaders of different crews in this area, to talk about their territory, to try to squash any beef, and to talk about how they were going to operate without bumping into each other.

So, there is going to be overwhelming evidence from cooperating witnesses alone who will independently identify this defendant as a leading member of the Beach Avenue crew, as somebody who was distributing crack cocaine with other members of Beach Avenue from at least 2008 all the way up through -- I think the most recent cooperating witness puts him in 2015.

They are corroborated by multiple seizures of crack cocaine --

THE COURT: Just a moment.

MS. COMEY: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Don't tell me about evidence that you have against the Beach Avenue crew in general. If you have multiple seizures of cocaine that you tie to this defendant through evidence, that I want to hear about.

MS. COMEY: Yes, your Honor. There are three seizures of crack cocaine from this defendant during the charged time period -- charged conspiracy: One in 2010 -- which is not the

subject of a suppression motion. That is what resulted in the guilty plea that defense counsel referenced — one in 2014 and one in 2016, which I believe will be the subject of the suppression hearing.

On each of those occasions law enforcement recovered multiple baggies of crack cocaine.

THE COURT: I'm sorry. Is there a pending motion to suppress?

MS. COMEY: Yes, your Honor, there is a pending motion to suppress the 2014 seizure and the --

THE COURT: I take it it hasn't been fully briefed.

MS. COMEY: That's correct, your Honor. Our opposition is due the end of next week.

THE COURT: Now I understand why I haven't unpacked it.

MS. COMEY: Yes, your Honor, but those seizures themselves -- which as I understand it the circumstances of the seizures are being charged challenged but the fact of the seizure is not. There were three different instances when law enforcement recovered from this defendant's person multiple baggies of crack cocaine that were packaged for redistribution.

Now, the defendant pled guilty to possessing that crack cocaine in 2010, and I would note that the conspiracy in the indictment is dated starting back in 2009. So, our theory at trial would be that that possession of crack cocaine was

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part of the charged conspiracy which started in 2009, and then the conviction came in 2010.

In addition, I would note that since the last bail argument before Judge Parker, I had the opportunity to review the extraction of a cell phone that was seized from this defendant, which was provided to defense counsel in discovery.

Now, law enforcement was not able to recover everything from that phone, but they were able to recover contacts as well text messages from a few days in early January of 2014, and those are significant because four of the contacts in that phone reflect the street names of four of the defendant's codefendants. They include Kase, Poppy, Smilely and Jah, which are the street names of codefendants Mullings, Lindo, Hamilton and Baron. It also includes over just the course of a couple days of text messages which my office was able to recover, texts that make clear that this was a drug phone. There are repeated requests for the defendant asking him if he has 25, asking him do you have the same thing as last time, asking him you good? And the defendant responds saying: Not yet, later, or I need to put that together. Or there were two occasions at least by my count where he directed customers to Beach or to my man from Beach. He was also asked at one point if he's got soft, apparently code for powder cocaine.

In other words, your Honor, this phone -- just a couple of days of text messages from early 2014, during the

course of the charged conspiracy -- demonstrates that this defendant was distributing narcotics and was sending customers to other people on Beach Avenue, corroborating further what we expect the cooperating witnesses -- at least six of them -- to testify to.

And then with respect to social media, defense counsel noted that there is a Youtube video from the time of the charged conspiracy during which a member of the conspiracy raps about crack cocaine, cooking crack, being in the Beach — being with Beach, guns and shootings, and on one occasion two people in the video display a large wad of cash.

THE COURT: Is he on the video?

MS. COMEY: The defendant is present in the video. He does not speak, but he is with the group of people on that video. So, he is part of the social media evidence in that respect. And the defendant's own social media also includes at least a couple posts that he tags as Beach or Beach Ave., which we expect to offer at trial his affiliation with the Beach Avenue crew.

So with all of that, taken together, we believe there is overwhelming evidence of the defendant's guilt here, and that's just on the drug piece of it.

In addition, we expect to have at least three different cooperating witnesses testify that during the charged conspiracy they saw the defendant carry a firearm.

We also expect that one of the cooperating witnesses will testify that during the charged conspiracy, the defendant shot at this cooperating witness that was in or around 2009, so early on in the conspiracy; and then another cooperating witness we expect to testify was confronted by this defendant and another individual. The other individual with the defendant had a gun. The defendant had I believe it was a knife or a razor. And while this cooperator was held at gunpoint, the defendant slashed the cooperator with the knife or the razor. This was again in around 2009.

Additionally, the defendant is charged with being aider and abettor to a shooting that took place in 2016. On that occasion other members of the Beach Avenue crew confronted a cooperating witness. The defendant was with this group of people from Beach Avenue going over to confront this cooperator, and one of the people that the defendant was with pulled out a gun and shot at this cooperating witness.

Now, although the defendant was not a shooter in that particular instance, he was there as backup, he was there as part of the group to confront this cooperating witness, and he was, as I expect the cooperators will testify, a leader of the Beach Avenue crew who was in a position to direct others to carry out violence.

Your Honor, given the strength of all of that evidence, we do believe that there is not only a risk of

flight, given the potential penalties — a mandatory minimum of 20 years and a maximum of life, which may become all the more real as the defendant receives 3500 material, receives our enterprise letter and comes closer and closer to trial — but also a serious danger to the community, not only that the defendant would continue his narcotics activity but also that he would endanger the community, and more specifically a real serious concern here is for our witnesses. Not all of our witnesses are detained. Some of them are, but some of them are at liberty in the community, and many of our cooperating witnesses who are detained have family and loved ones who still live in the community, and we are concerned that this defendant could pose a danger to them, especially as he learns their identities when he receives 3500 material.

Moreover, given the defendant's own criminal history -- which involves multiple prior felony drug convictions, none of which appear to have deterred the defendant from participating in additional criminal activity, including the possession of crack cocaine for redistribution on multiple occasions following all of those convictions -- we do not believe that the defense can overcome the presumption that he poses a danger to the community.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

Defense?

MR. MYERS: Nothing further, Judge.

THE COURT: All right. The presentation by the government really supplies to my mind some of the missing information set forth by the defense as I said on the bottom of page 5. There seems to be extensive cooperating evidence here, plus the three crack seizures, the time he spent previously in prison, the fact that multiple baggies were found on him. I'm also concerned about the cell phone with the street names, the contacts and the text, they talk about soft. They talk soft usually is cocaine and hard is crack. But do you have 25, directing people to Beach. It seems reasonable to assume that's not traffic directions. Plus cooperators who will identify this defendant specifically was carrying a firearm.

I do find that the rebuttable presumption has not been overcome here. The presumption that there is no condition or combination of conditions that will assure the appearance of the defendant and the safety of the community has not been overcome. Indeed, I do find that there is no condition or combination of conditions that will assure his appearance as well as the safety of the community, and I'm denying the appeal. He remains remanded. Thank you.

Do we need a time for a fact hearing on the motion? I haven't looked at the motion yet.

MS. COMEY: I do believe that it will require a fact hearing. AUSA Swergold covered the last conference for me, so I don't recall whether the court set a date for the fact

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L	hearing	or	otherwise.

THE COURT: I normally don't, because I want to think about whether a fact hearing is indeed required.

Defense, I take it you are not arguing a hearing is not required. Correct? I assume you're asking for the hearing.

MR. MYERS: That's correct.

THE COURT: All right. When is it going to be fully briefed? Let's get a hearing down now.

MS. COMEY: Your Honor, my response I believe is due on July 11, and I don't recall whether there was a reply date set.

MR. MYERS: There was. It was the 18th for the reply.

The problem is I start a three week trial on the 23rd in the Eastern District.

THE COURT: Can we get the fact hearing before the 23rd, in other words have it the week of July 16th?

MR. MYERS: I guess we could potentially have it on the 19th.

THE COURT: Let's make it 10 a.m. July 19. And if you can get your reply in earlier, sir, that will help, before the 18th.

All right. A fact hearing on the motion to suppress, July 19, 10 a.m. Anything else? Government?

MS. COMEY: Not from the government, your Honor.

1	THE COURT: Anything else, defense?
2	MR. MYERS: Nothing further, Judge.
3	THE COURT: All right. I appreciate you're consenting
4	to have that hearing just before your trial in the other case.
5	Thank you.
6	(Adjourned)
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